

MOBILIZATION

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CIVIL WAR

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# The Civil War

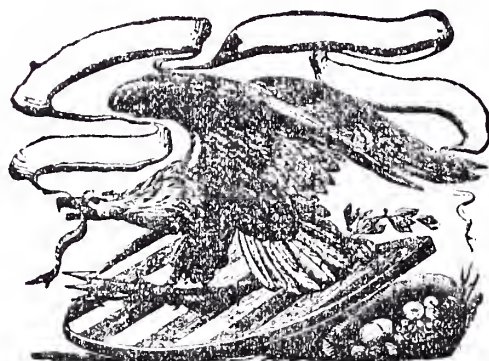
## Mobilization

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

**SOUVENIR OF A HISTORIC TIME—CALL TO  
ARMS, ISSUED AT CIVIL WAR'S OUTBREAK**

# **PATRIOTS OF BROOME!**



**A CIVIL WAR, commenced by a combination of** Traitors and Conspirators, now threatens the existence of our Government, and all that we hold most dear and sacred. Your Country calls for your services. The Capital of the Nation, bearing the name of WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, is in danger. Our countrymen, on their peaceful way to defend it, in passing through the borders of a neighboring State, have been attacked and murdered. Their blood cries to us from the ground. The time for action has arrived. Every hour is precious. Are you ready to do your part for the defense and honor of your Country? Will you see the glorious Flag of our Republic, baptised in the blood of the Revolution, and bequeathed to us as a sacred inheritance, insulted and dishonored?

" 'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, oh! long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

**We, a Committee of the citizens of Binghamton,** solemnly and earnestly call upon you to form, immediately, in your several Towns, as many Volunteer Companies as you can, and report yourselves at this Village. Each Company will comprise one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, and sixty-four Privates---seventy-seven in all. No Company can have less than thirty-two persons.

**The requisite clothing, arms, and accoutrements,** will be furnished at the expense of the State, or the United States, to the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

**Ample provisions will be made for the comfortable** support and protection of the families of those who shall volunteer and enlist in the several Towns. Each Town is requested to provide for the families of its own Volunteers.

**The Officers and Men will receive, while in service,** the same pay and rations as the Officers and Men of the same rank and arm of the service in the Army of the United States.

**We know you will rush to the rescue of your Country,** in this, the hour of her peril. She calls upon you, if need be, to---

**"Strike till the last armed foe expires!  
Strike for your altars and your fires!!  
Strike for the green graves of your sires!!!**

SHERMAN D. PHELPS,    CYRUS STRONG,    WILLIAM STUART,    GEORGE BURN,  
L. S. WHITE,    O. W. HOTCHKISS,    O. C. CROCKER,    W. R. OSBORN,  
GEO. A. NORTHRUP,    LEVI DIMMICK,    GEO. BARTLETT,    T. B. MORGAN,    B. N. LOOMIS.

DATED BINGHAMTON, April 22d, 1861.

Binghamton Daily Republican Steam Power Press Print.

CC

shot.

A committee of New York citizens waited upon President Lincoln on Monday, and tendered him seventy-five thousand additional men, and one hundred millions of dollars, to be used in keeping an open highway between New York city and Washington.

5/1/61



# DAILY UNION DEMOCRAT.

ISSUED AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON.

K. H. SIMPSON, - - - - - EDITOR

TERRE HAUTE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1863.

## "Things is Workin'."

From the evidences that reach us from all parts of the State, we are assured that there will be no necessity for a draft. In almost every District the people, without regard to party, are taking hold of the matter, and many prominent copperheads have laid aside their opposition to the war, and are going heartily in for it, and for filling up the ranks of the army. To us, this evidence of returning reason, and a sense of duty that should have been exercised long since, is gratifying in the extreme. We look forward yet to the day when the Democracy will stand upon the old platform of allegiance to the Government.

We have the gratifying intelligence to announce to our Democratic brethren at a distance, that in this District, the home of Voorhees, and the darkest corner of the State, that two of the distinguished leaders of the copperhead party, and formerly devoted supporters of Voorhees and Vallandigham, have come out from the foul and rotten crew, and are now for the vigorous prosecution of the war. We mean Col. Thomas Dowling and Col. G. F. Cookerly, Editor of the *Terre Haute Journal*. We congratulate the people on these conversions to the Union cause. At the war meeting on Friday night, Col. Dowling was made Chairman and pledged his time and fortune to the cause. Col. Cookerly made a speech in favor of filling up the ranks, and pledged himself to do all in his power to aid in getting volunteers. These are noble positions, and we hope these gentlemen are sincere in their professions. They cannot, after taking this stand, falter in giving their hearty support to the Administration, and they will do so, unless they have come over for some political purpose, or on the hunt of some office. We shall expect now to hear these two gentlemen who have acted, (as has Judge Perkins,) with the copperhead party, denounced as Abolitionists by Voorhees & Co. They must, by their pledges, cut off all connection with the copperheads, who are notorious for their opposition to the war, and stand by the Union cause. As Democrats who are loyal are for the war, and unconditionally for the Union, we are glad to know that Col. Dowling has got on the right track. He said in his remarks, that he now thought the only way to secure a peace was by a vigorous prosecution of the war with all the military strength of the government. This has been the doctrine of all loyal men from the beginning. No man who holds these sentiments can affiliate with the copperheads, and Messrs. Dowling and Cookerly may now expect to be read out of the party. It was for these sentiments that we were read out, and we expect now to have company. The position of these two distin-

guished gentlemen may be a painful one for a little while, but they will become used to being called renegades and turn-coats by the copperhead leaders. Such abuse from traitors does not hurt, or some people we know of would have been killed long since. We say that Messrs. Dowling and Cookerly are now cut loose from their political ties, and that while they are working as men should work, for the cause of the Union, no more will be heard from them about "Abolition War," "usurpations of power by the Administration," and other like denunciations of the Administration. They have seen that their former position was not doing the country good, but but harm; that they had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and their bold stand now in favor of the war, is evidence of their abandonment of their old position. Already we hear of copperheads denouncing them—particularly Col. Cookerly; but his enemies had better go slow, for he can vindicate himself. We congratulate the Union men on the acquisition of two such distinguished leaders of the anti-war party to the side of the Administration, and we congratulate them on having cut loose from the "nary dollar nor nary man" party.

With such acquisitions as these two gentlemen the Union cause will go ahead in Vigo County. They can and will yield great influence in showing the copperheads the error of their ways, and the ranks of the copperhead party will be broken in this county. "How are you, copperheads!"

TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 21, 1863.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to call a Mass Meeting of the people of Vigo County, and to prepare petitions in regard to the late call for 300,000 men by the President of the United States, it was deemed best to send petitions for signature to the several Townships of the County, for the approval of the citizens thereof, asking the County Commissioners to provide a bounty of one hundred dollars for each volunteer from Vigo County.

The meeting at the Court House on Friday night, imposed this duty upon the persons who now address you, and it is both our duty and our pleasure to carry out this plan for an effective and prompt filling up of the quota of Vigo County, in all, less than three hundred and fifty men. We believe that this plan is more just and proper than submitting our people to the draft which is to take place after the fifth of January 1864. We prefer voluntary enlistments to a forced conscription, and feel confident that the additional bounties offered by the Government and what is proposed by the county, will bring to the service the volunteers required. We address you, therefore, as citizens of the various Townships, asking that you promptly circulate the petitions now sent for the signature of your neighbors, and have the same returned to James Farrington, Chairman of this Committee, without delay, say not later than Saturday, December 5th, 1863.

James Farrington, G. F. Cookerly, H. D. Scott, Samuel Paddock, Thomas Dowling,	} Com.
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county. These, at \$100 each, will cost \$34,000. This, then, would make our debt \$65,000. The advocates of volunteering say, let the county commissioners borrow the \$34,000 and issue bonds. This cannot legally be done. The statute absolutely prohibits it. The 17th section of the law defining the powers and duties of the county commissioners, provides that the county commissioners may borrow money to construct, complete or repair the Court House or other county buildings, or whenever it may be desirable to fund and arrange an existing debt incurred for county purposes and the revenues afforded by reasonable taxation are insufficient to do the same the county Commissioners may borrow money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars and issue bonds therefore in amount not less than \$25 each.

The 18th section of the same law provides that these bonds may be sold at any place within the United States at no greater discount than eight per cent.

The people now have the facts in the case. They have the condition of our Treasury, and they are to be the judges of our ability or power to raise the money. It will be well for them to think of this matter, and if they decide that the Commissioners should offer the \$500 additional bounty and the Commissioners consent to do so, I trust that there will be financiers enough to point out a way in which this money is to be raised and carried by the county, for I confess to you that in the present condition of our finances the additional appropriations that must be made for volunteer families and the law as it now stands, I see no mode of raising the money required. I have given the public these facts that they may be able to the better act in this matter and be prepared to advise with the Board of Commissioners when they shall be called together this week.

E. B. ALLEN.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, D. C May 17, 1864.

To increase the (active and revenue) force of the Army, Navy, & Marine Corps of the United States, a call is hereby made & a draft ordered for three hundred thousand men (to serve for the period of.....unless sooner discharged.)

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, & account will be taken of the credits & deficiencies on former quotas.

The 1st day of July 1864 is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c, may be raised by voluntary enlistment, & drafts will be made in each ward of city, town, &c, which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated, for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 1st of July as practicable.

Abraham Lincoln

<u>Date of Call</u>	<u>Term of Service</u>	<u>Number of Men Called</u>	<u>Number of Men Responded</u>
1861, April 15	3 months	75,000	98,235
1861, May 3, July 22, and July 25	6 months	500,000	2,715
	1 year		9,056
	2 years		30,952
	3 years		657,863
1862, July 2	3 years	500,000	419,627
1862, August 4	6 months	300,000	86,860
1863, June 15 (militia)	6 months	100,000	18,361
1863, October 15 and			
1864, February 1	3 years	500,000	374,807
1864, March 14	3 years	200,000	284,021
1864, Spring (militia)	10 days		83,612
1864, Jul 10	1 & 2 years	500,000	149,356
	3 years		234,798
	4 years		723
1864, December 19	1 year	300,000	151,105
	2 years		5,076
	3 years		48,065
	4 years		312
		<hr/> 2,975,000	<hr/> 2,653,549



THE UNITED STATES ARMY DURING THE GREAT CIVIL WAR  
OF 1861-65.

THE following statement shows the number of men  
furnished by each State:

STATES.	Men furnished under Act of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 militia for 3 months.	Aggregate No. of men furnish'd under all calls.	Aggregate No. of men furnish'd under all calls, reduced to the 3 years' standard.
Maine.....	771	71,745	56,595
New Hampshire....	779	34,605	30,827
Vermont.....	782	35,246	29,052
Massachusetts.....	3,736	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island.....	3,147	23,711	17,878
Connecticut.....	2,402	57,270	50,514
New York.....	13,906	464,156	381,696
New Jersey.....	3,123	79,511	55,785
Pennsylvania.....	20,175	366,326	267,558
Delaware.....	775	13,651	10,303
Maryland.....	.....	49,731	40,692
West Virginia.....	900	32,003	27,653
District of Columbia..	4,720	16,872	11,506
Ohio.....	12,357	317,133	237,976
Indiana.....	4,686	195,147	152,283
Illinois.....	4,820	258,217	212,694
Michigan.....	781	90,119	80,865
Wisconsin.....	817	96,118	78,985
Minnesota.....	930	25,034	19,675
Iowa.....	968	75,860	68,182
Missouri.....	10,501	108,773	86,192
Kentucky.....	.....	78,540	70,348
Kansas.....	650	20,097	18,654
Tennessee.....	.....	12,077	12,077
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	7,451	7,451
Nevada.....	.....	216	216
Oregon.....	.....	617	581
Washington Ter'ty.....	.....	895	895
Nebraska.....	.....	1,279	380
Colorado.....	.....	1,762	1,762
Dakota.....	.....	181	181
New Mexico.....	1,510	2,395	1,011
Total.....	93,326	2,688,523	2,154,311

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL FOR  
TROOPS.

APRIL 15TH, 1861.

*Whereas*, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law ; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth the Militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the

War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid, this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence, of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

See other side Call for Troops

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

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TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS CALLED INTO SERVICE  
DURING THE REBELLION.

THE various calls of the President for men were as follows:

1861,—3 months' men,	. . . .	75,000
1861,—3 years' men,	. . . .	500,000
1862,—3 years' men,	. . . .	300,000
1862,—9 months' men,	. . . .	300,000
1864,—3 years' men, February,	. . . .	500,000
1864,—3 years' men, March,	. . . .	200,000
1864,—3 years' men, July,	. . . .	500,000
1864,—3 years' men, December,	. . . .	300,000
Total,	. . . .	2,675,000

These do not include the militia that were brought into service during the various invasions of Lee's armies into Maryland and Pennsylvania.



# AN EXCITING WAR INCIDENT

## HURRIED TRIP TO WASHINGTON IN BEHALF OF INDIANA.

### A TALK WITH LINCOLN

#### How the President Did Justice to This State Over Secretary Stanton's Shoulders.

It was my privilege during the war of the rebellion to be employed as assistant to the adjutant-general of the State of Indiana—from May, 1861, till August, 1866. Through that office all the orders of the Governor of the State relative to the raising of volunteers and the formation of military organizations were enforced. The details of the system adopted for the assignment of enlisted men into companies and regiments and the officering of them were of such a nature as to require prompt, active and ceaseless effort on the part of the adjutant-general and his assistants, in order to place in the field for active service organized bodies of soldiers.

Such were the demands of the United States authorities, at one time, for the immediate mobilization of raw troops that a number of regiments of infantry were sent into Kentucky to join Sherman's command, then stationed in camps in different parts of that State, before the mustering in of the enlisted men had been completed by company and field and staff rolls. With the consent of Governor Morton I was selected by Maj. Thomas J. Wood (afterward Major-General Wood), the regular army mustering officer stationed at Indianapolis, to represent him in this work. He ordered me to follow these regiments to their various camps and have their muster rolls completed, which order was promptly carried into effect.

#### An Important Mission.

It so happened that afterward in the distribution of the office work all matters relating to the filling of quotas, the enlistment of men and the issuing of commissions to the officers appointed by the Governor, and much of the correspondence of the office came under my supervision and care. And it was because of this circumstance that it fell to my lot to be selected to go to Washington on an important mission, which I shall hereafter narrate.

When the first call for volunteers—75,000—was made, Governor Morton immediately telegraphed the President that Indiana would furnish 10,000 of the required number, and six regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry were sent into West Virginia in time to participate in the campaign in that section. Later all of the succeeding earlier calls for troops were promptly met by Indiana, and it could never be truthfully said that our State authorities were backward in filling our quota of volunteers. There was, however, a growing feeling that other States were doing less than their share of the work necessary to sustain the war of the Union.

#### The Gloomy Days.

Then came the gloomy days of 1863 and 1864. Congress had passed the conscription act, providing for the enrollment by draft, if necessary, of all arms-bearing citizens. It proved to be a cumbersome, unsatisfactory system, unpopular and requiring time to put it into practical execution. The chances were that the war would be indefinitely protracted. The three years regiments of 1861 proved to be the bulwark of the army, and their experience and hardships gave assurance of encouragement, if they could be re-enlisted.

Word came from the front that most of them would re-enlist when their existing terms of service expired, and, in 1863, under an order promulgated by the War Department, most of these old troops in the field were retained by re-enlistment and were to be credited as three years' men on the quotas of the respective States, and a bounty of \$300 was paid by the general Government. Later in the same year an additional order came permitting the re-enlistment on the same terms of those volunteers who had less than one year to serve. But the War Department, under Secretary Stanton's order, did not give to Indiana its full credit for the number of troops actually furnished by regular enlistment and by draft made within its own boundaries, and ignored giving any credit whatever to several thousand of the 12,482 Indiana veterans re-enlisted in the field.

#### Insisted on Indiana's Claim.

The Governor, by mail and telegraph, had insisted on Indiana's claim, showing the injustice of its refusal. The Secretary of War still held that the quota had not been filled, because parts of the State, in certain provost marshal districts, had not furnished their pro rata of the general quota, and, in March, 1864, ordered another draft.

Governor Morton then sent to Provost Marshal-General Fry, at Washington, this dispatch: "Let me earnestly invite the Government to pause before adopting a construction requiring a draft in a State that has filled her quota in the aggregate."

O. P. MORTON.  
It is difficult at this time, with so many years intervening between those years and now, to understand or fully appreciate the true condition of affairs in Indiana. Here was a State, in the early period of the war, loyal, with but few exceptions, to the Union cause—patriotic still in its support of the Federal Government and in opposition to the secession frenzy—a State that had, up to that time, been foremost in providing men for the armies in the field, a State which had paid out in local bounties over \$15,000,000, every county participating, the smallest one being Stark, which gave \$2,700, and Marion, the largest, paying over \$1,300,000, and all to avoid the drafting of soldiers.

#### Over Governor's Protest.

And now the draft must come again as the stubborn act of a department office at Washington over the protest of a patriotic Governor, who knew as none others could know the difficulties and dangers surrounding the enforcement of this conscription. Men had gone voluntarily from families into the war, while others of the same families had been drafted. A feeling of opposition to the war was growing that boded no good to the peace of the land. Resistances to the draft had been made in portions of the State, and one provost marshal had been shot and killed. The argument everywhere was made that while other drafts were justifiable, this one was wholly unnecessary, as the call for it was based on merely technical grounds.

The motive for this stubborn act of the Secretary of War was doubtless based on

the belief on his part that men were needed at that critical time, and, therefore, should be furnished at any hazard of doing injustice to any State. And as he was the chief advisory officer of the President, the fear grew that in case a last personal appeal should be made to the latter it might be of no avail.

It was, therefore, determined by Gov. Morton and Adjutant-General Lazarus Noble that the true state of the case should be presented to the President, and I was selected to go to Washington at once and present all the details of Indiana's claim, based on accurate figures, directly to the President, in the hope that he would order a suspension of the pending draft.

Armed with the necessary rolls and papers to justify our claims, the required visit was made.

#### Visit with Lincoln.

On arriving in Washington, in company with John D. Defrees, then the congressional printer, I called at the White House and the President was reminded by my companion that I was the son of William J. Brown, of Indiana. Turning to Mr. Defrees, Mr. Lincoln said: "I remember his father very well, and do you know that his father could tell a story much better than I ever could. I recall one now he told about Governor Reynolds, of my State." He then repeated, in his inimitable style the anecdote, and then another one, until I began to think I would not be able to lay before him the object of my mission.

But, all of a sudden, his good humor seemed to relax, and he turned to me and said: "You come on some business, don't you?"

I replied in the affirmative, and proceeded to state my case. As I took up each detail, his countenance assumed a very rigid expression, and when I presented my figures and facts, showing that Mr. Stanton had previously allowed similar claims to two or three other States and now refused to recognize that of Indiana, the President looked very thoughtful, and as I proceeded to the finish I became quite hopeful, from the change in his face, that our State would be justly dealt by. He said but little all this time, except to make an inquiry or two.

#### Justice for Indiana.

When I had concluded, he said, very calmly: "As this case appears to me, Mr. Stanton has acted unjustly and inconsistently. The Government can not be partial in such matters to any one State more

than another, and I will not permit it. Leave the papers with me to look over until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when you may call again." I called at the hour named, and we went over the entire case again, when the President, getting impatient, said: "It seems to me that Stanton will not authorize those credits as claimed by Indiana. I now say to you that I am thoroughly convinced that justice to Indiana demands that the fact that she has filled her quota must be put upon record."

Then, turning his face square to me, he said, in an earnest and excited manner: "Mr. Brown, if you will wait, I will have an order prepared for my signature, addressed to the adjutant-general of the army, and when I sign it you will please deliver it." On receiving the order and thanking him in behalf of Governor Morton and the State, I took my leave, and went at once to the Adjutant-General's office, presented the order, and by 10 o'clock that night Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, had carefully checked up my figures and had given me a certificate which I took at once to the provost marshal-general, stating that Indiana's quota was filled.

### Ordered Drafting Stopped.

I telegraphed Governor Morton the same night, and the order stopping the draft, which was to come off in a few days thereafter, was immediately given, and the further payment of local bounties ceased. I never saw Mr. Lincoln alive after that visit.

This unwritten history, which I have now given for the first time, is not presented for the purpose of self laudation of the performance of a duty, but to illustrate the fact that President Lincoln never failed to show his authority, even when opposed by an advisory officer of his official household, when justice and duty required it to be exercised. When in full possession of all the facts in the case and satisfied as to the righteousness of any proposition presented to him, he was a thoroughly just man, and when it was necessary to enforce justice he permitted no flimsy pretext or excuse to stand in the way of prompt action. This act of Mr. Lincoln's, I will say in conclusion, did more toward increasing the Union sentiment in Indiana and in promoting harmonious action by the people of the State to an earnest prosecution of the war to a peaceful conclusion than any other incident connected with the local history of the State and its relation to the national Government.

AUSTIN H. BROWN.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### His Attitude on National Defense Before the War.

In contrast with the emphatic and evidently sincere statement of Mr. Hoover in his speech of acceptance concerning National defense, it is worth while to recall the words of Abraham Lincoln in an address at Springfield, Illinois, in the course of which he spoke as follows: "At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? If it ever reach us it must spring up amongst us; it can not come from abroad. If destruction be our lot we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a Nation of freemen we must live through all time or die by suicide."

Does this mean that Lincoln was a pacifist? Yes, in the same sense that Jesus was a pacifist. If ever an ignominious word falsified a thing of noble character, it is the word pacifism. This word has been used to cast contumely on the most courageous act of man from the beginning of human life to the present day—the act of self-control, of overcoming resentment in the face of injury and insult. This is the act which Jesus commended in his words regarding what has been falsely termed non-resistance. It is anything but non-resistance that Jesus taught. He taught the supreme courage of self-control in the face of sudden injury. Instead of non-resistance he taught the cool courage of self-control manifested in the refusal to strike back when one is struck. No No greater courage than this is possible to an individual or to a nation. It was this that Abraham Lincoln recognized, lived and advocated. He was true to it in every new emergency that arose. With especial force he grasped and applied it in that greater hour and greatest speech of his life at the convention in Major's Hall which organized the Republican Party in Bloomington, Ill., in May, 1856—in which Herndon declared he was "baptized"—the speech that ultimately put him in the White House.

In the course of this truly inspired address, in which he swung the convention completely to his side, he declared: "Do not mistake that the ballot is stronger than the bullet. We will say to the Southern disunionists, we won't go out of the Union and you shan't. There is both a power and a magic in public opinion. To that let us now appeal; and while, in all probability, no resort to force will be needed, our moderation and forbearance will stand us in good stead when, if ever, we must appeal to battle and to the God of Hosts."

The Gettysburg address, great as it is, does not reveal the mind of Lincoln as does this, in which the impassioned prophet spoke as the Spirit gave him utterance. In these words there is a complete repudiation of anything like preparedness for self-defense. If battle becomes necessary it must be with the means at hand after both cheeks have been offered to the enemy.

Lincoln had the insight and wisdom to apply this principle of determined good-will to both National and international relations. We have lost the very idea of it (or rather we never had it, outside of a few individuals like William Penn and Woolman and Whittier and Lincoln), as has every other Christian nation on earth, and until it is regained there can be no true international peace. "But," some one will say, "did not Lincoln resort to arms in the great struggle between North and South? Was he not commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States?" Yes, but that was in application of his principle that the battle must be waged within the soul of the man himself or the nation itself. The great struggle of the Civil War was not in self-defense but for self-healing, and the final victory was like that of a man who after a great inner struggle gains the victory over himself.

"But what then," some one asks, "would you have us do in the present situation?" I would have our Government openly announce: "We do not believe in the principle of self-defense. It has been the mother of wars and standing armies from the beginning of civilization to the present day. There can be no lasting peace on the earth until the fear of aggression is entirely abandoned." Our Nation is in a position such as no other nation occupies to adopt the principal of disarmament and to lead in carrying it out. If we did so others would follow. After proclaiming this stand, requiring a courage and a faith in God and man which never yet has been manifested by any nation, I would then have Congress pass a measure gradually and systematically reducing our National army and navy for a period of years until it would become of sufficient size only for use in possible emergencies within our own National boundaries.

L.N.L. John Wright Buckham.

*Michigan Irishman*  
1928







# LINCOLN LORE

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## MOBILIZATION UNDER LINCOLN

One of the most remarkable achievements of the Lincoln Administration was the building of a great army for the purpose of preserving the Union. On January 1, 1861 two months previous to the inauguration of the President-elect, the armed forces of the United States numbered but 16,402 soldiers, including commissioned officers and enlisted men.

### Early Volunteers

On April 15, 1861, Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men whose first duty would be "to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union." Nearly 100,000 responded to this first call for volunteers to serve for ninety days.

Two weeks later, on May 3, the President issued a proclamation containing three specific requests for additions to the force already in the field. Volunteers to the number of 42,034 for three years were solicited, "to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry." The regular army was to be increased by "the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery," a maximum increase of 22,714 officers and men. The third request stated "the enlistment for not less than one nor more than three years of 18,000 seamen" for the naval service. The total number of men called on May 3 amounted to 82,748 and 91,816 responded to the proclamation.

The Battle of Bull Run awakened Congress to the needs of a larger army in the field, and on July 22 and July 25, 1861, successive acts were passed which invested the President with authority to raise an army of a million men. Great enthusiasm prevailed during the enlistments, and volunteers actually had to be rejected because of the inability to equip them and assimilate them into the service. By the Spring of 1862, there were 637,126 men available and enlistments were still continuing.

The governors of several loyal states took the initiative in the next enlistments and urged the President on June 28, 1862, to further increase the military forces. Subsequently on July 2 Lincoln called for 500,000 men to serve for a term of three years. On August 4 a supplemental draft was ordered for 300,000 men to serve nine months. By January 1, 1863, the volunteer forces had increased to the number of 892,728.

### The Draft

The most drastic step in the mobilization of the army took place on March 3, 1863, when the President signed a measure that declared "all able-bodied male citizens and persons of foreign birth who had declared their intentions to become citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 should constitute the national forces." The act further empowered the President to call them forth by draft and to appoint a provost marshal general and his assistants who were to make the enrolments immediately.

While the President was empowered to call out the entire force of eligible men, it was thought expedient to draft but one-fifth of them as the first instalment. The draft introduced what one laboring man called "the terrible wheel of fate upon whose capricious turning the happiness of thousands will be forever wrecked."

Lincoln made this comment on the draft. He said: "The principle of the draft, which simply is involuntary or enforced service, is not new. It has been practiced in all ages of the world. It was well known to the framers of our Constitution as one of the modes of raising armies

at the time they placed in that instrument the provision that 'the Congress shall have power to raise and support armies'."

Recruiting of volunteers did not cease with the draft in force; in fact the draft greatly stimulated enlistments. Upon the completion of the draft enrolment in the various states, the draft procedure was set in motion. No serious unfavorable reaction was noted until the first of July, 1863, when the order for the draft in New York state was issued. This brought about the New York City draft riots, one of the most disgraceful episodes in American history. In spite of the New York riots another call for 300,000 men was made on October 15.

### Last Year Enlistments

The last year of the war saw a new drive for recruits. On February 1, 1864, an order was issued to draft 500,000 men for three years service less those previously credited up to March 1, which really amounted to a call of 200,000 in addition to the 300,000 called for October 17, 1863. Another call for 200,000 troops was issued by the President on March 14, with the provision that April 15 be designated as the date on which the draft would go into effect.

A temporary emergency addition was made to the army in the Spring of 1864 when the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin proposed to furnish 80,000 to serve one hundred days. They were known as the "Hundred-day Men."

The President seems to have made one other call for troops in the spring of 1864, which does not appear to be recorded in printed sources available to the editor of *Lincoln Lore*. The Lincoln National Life Foundation recently acquired an original document signed by Abraham Lincoln and dated May 17, 1864, calling for 300,000 men. Two interlineations in Stanton's hand imply Stanton may have held up this order which called for the draft to be put in motion on July 1. Possibly the offering of the "Hundred-Day Men" influenced its postponement, or perhaps the order for 500,000 troops issued on July 18 may have absorbed the May 17 call.

On July 20, 1864, Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter to General Grant which implies that Grant had heard of the unpublished 300,000 call. The reference follows: "Yours of yesterday, about a call for 300,000, is received. I suppose you had not seen the call for 500,000, made the day before, and which, I suppose, covers the case. Always glad to have your suggestions."

The last call in 1864, the final demand of the war, was issued on December 19. It called for men to serve one, two, three, or four year terms. The requirements in this draft were modified by enlistments subsequent to the request.

### Totals

Altogether the various calls for men during the war amounted to 2,950,000, of this number 2,653,549 responded. This does not mean that the number who responded represented different individuals, as some men re-enlisted several times. Enlistments were for 3 months, 100 days, 6 months, 9 months, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years.

It has been estimated that the volunteer Union army had reached the enormous total of 1,034,064 men by the close of the war. Abraham Lincoln was the Commander-in-Chief of the largest army ever mobilized up to that time.





